# Alexandria Advertiser
## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *SATURDAY*, FEBRUARY 7, 1801. [No. 51.



*For Liverpool.*

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

*Sales by Auction.*

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
*Together with a variety of*
DRY GOODS,
*Among which are*
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 5. *Auctioneers.*

*Public Sale.*

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,
BROWN SUGAR
In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*
*Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,*
Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.
*Also, a quantity of*
DRY GOODS,
*Consisting of*
Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
February 5. *Auctioneer.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*


## *Congress of the United States.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

*House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.*

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Bayard. It was my design and my wish, Mr. Chairman, to have discharged what I consider my duty on this occasion, by giving a silent vote in favor of the resolution of the committee. But however indifferent we may be to the proposed measure of continuing the sedition act, yet the course of the debate obliges us to enter into the discussion in order to justify our former conduct. I confess, sir, perceiving that the administration of our affairs was passing into the hands of gentlemen who had always denounced this law not only as useless, but as injurious to the government, I was not disposed to force upon them as a shield, what they might consider as an incumbrance. As, however, the arguments of gentlemen go as much to reprobate this law as a past measure, as to the present opposition of it. I shall beg the liberty of explaining the grounds upon which I consider it supported and recommended.

The act of congress proposes to punish false, scandalous and malicious libels, written with intent to defame and degrade some branch of the government. It is not only questioned, but asserted, that an offence against the government of the U. States is not punishable in the state courts. It is also said that no offence against the general government is punishable at common law. It therefore follows, of consequence, that a publication however false and malicious against this government, and however dangerous to the safety and peace of the country, is liable to no punishment. I can scarcely believe that I exist in civilized society, when I hear it asserted that an act of gross moral turpitude, an act threatening the dearest interests of the country, can neither be punished nor restrained by law.

I shall be allowed to observe what will not be contradicted on this floor, tho' differently asserted abroad, that the law in question does not extend to speech, but is confined to what is written or printed: that it does not punish a man for publishing any thing true against the government, nor even for publishing any thing false with honest motives, however injurious to the government the publication may be, but extends only to the case of an offender, who with the wicked intention of degrading or destroying the government, *publishes what he knows to be false.* Can gentlemen say that public liberty is endangered by punishing foul and false calumnies, or can they deny that the morals of the country are endangered, when such offences are assured of impunity. For my part, sir, I consider that we are bound to provide a punishment for acts base and wicked in their nature and extremely mischievous and often ruinous in their consequences. Neither the right nor the expediency to punish insurrections has yet been denied, and yet it is doubted whether we may strike the evil at its root. It cannot be denied that the insurrections which have occurred have proceeded from the falshoods published against the government. The people love their government, nor would they ever have risen in opposition to it, had they not been deluded by falshood and misrepresentation. Shall we then be allowed to punish only the unthinking and unfortunate instrument of a crime, while the known author is protected by the law? Such doctrine may become the new school but it has never been supported in any former times.

I find, Mr. Chairman, that it is very strongly urged against this law, that the intelligence and good sense of the people of this country are capable of defending them against the effects of slander, and do not require the protection of this law. I am tempted to smile at the observations upon this head. I cannot persuade myself that gentlemen are serious. I do not question the good sense and intelligence of the people, but I say that no sense nor intelligence can defend us from being imposed upon by falsehood. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) who has urged this argument with the most vehemence has furnished a conspicuous and convincing proof of its fallacy. I do not disparage the good sense of the people in saying, that it is not superior to the intelligence of that gentleman: that gentleman has shewn us that even he was liable to be imposed upon by a falsehood published in a newspaper. He has very candidly and honorably retracted the error as soon as he was informed of his mistake. He had seen in the newspapers that a Boston printer had been indicted and convicted upon the sedition act, and perished in a dungeon. The fact turns out to be, that this printer was prosecuted for a state offence upon a state law, that the United States had nothing to do in the business; and that the man instead of having died in a dungeon is still living. Can the gentleman contend after this, that the people are not liable to be deceived by false publications. It may surely be expected that the people would give as much credit to a newspaper as that honorable gentleman; and we find that he has not only believed a story upon the credit of a newspaper, but considered that such evidence of the fact, justified him in stating the fact for the information of this house.

I do not make this observation with an intention to animadvert upon the conduct of the the gentleman, but with the sole view of supporting the argument, that the most intelligent are exposed to the impositions of falshood. I shall not press this point any farther, we have all seen, and we all know, that the people have been and daily are imposed upon, by the most palpable falshoods, and the only thing to be regretted is the difficulty of providing a remedy as extensive and active as the evil.

Abuses, alledged to have occurred under this law, were urged as proofs of its bad tendency. The case of the Boston printer, and the case of Cooper, in Philadelphia, which was cited by the gentleman from Maryland, have been stated and explained so fully, to the satisfaction of the committee, that I have no observation to make upon them. But I shall take notice of a third case mentioned by the gentleman—I mean the case of an *honorable* member of this house. It has been stated that the honorable member from Vermont, upon a charge under this law, was compelled to pay a large fine, and to endure the confinement of four months in a comfortless and loathsome gaol. It is quite true, that the *honorable* member referred to, was convicted by a jury of his country, of a false, scandalous and malicious libel, written with intent to subvert the government, and that upon that conviction, he was adjudged to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and to suffer four months imprisonment; but it seems to me, sir, that there is as little reason to complain of the hardship of this case, as there would have been had the *honorable gentleman,* been convicted of felony, and been adjudged to be whipt as a felon, or had he been attainted of treason, and adjudged to be hung as a traitor. If there was no hardship in punishment, the end of it would be frustrated, and for myself. I have no doubt that the sentence of the law in the case I allude to, was just and righteous. I have full confidence in the integrity and talents of the learned judge, who presided at the trial, and I will not suffer myself to question the purity of a jury of the country.

Give me leave, sir further to remark, that this house are implicated in the question which regards the sufferings of the *honorable member* from Vermont.

It is not under the lash of the judiciary alone that he has suffered, but he has also been an object of the vengeance of this house. A majority of the house have twice voted an expulsion of the *honorable member* from his seat upon this floor, and in the last instance upon the ground of the conviction of which we have been speaking; we have thus adopted the judgment of the court, and must share in the censure to which they are liable. I have alledged no facts, as it regards this case, which does not appear by records or journals; and I am therefore secure of doing no wrong to the party concerned, but I certainly should not have made it the subject of my observation, had I not found it introduced by other gentlemen into the debate.

A case which had arisen in Virginia under this law had also been mentioned.—The gentleman from Virginia who had cited the case had not undertaken to give to the house a full report of it. He has

[illegible] circumſtances of which he complains, and has referred to ſome doctrine which fell from the bench, which had cauſed great aſtoniſhment and alarm in the ſtate. Not being poſſeſſed of the facts of the caſe, I can take no notice of the circumſtances ſtated by the gentleman, but I preſume, ſir, the alarming doctrine alluded to was the opinion that it did not belong to a jury, but excluſively to the court to decide upon the conſtitutionality of a law of the general government. In my opinion the learned judge in refuſing to let the point go to the jury is entitled not only to the merit of conforming himſelf to the known rules of law, but of having with a manly firmneſs maintained a vital principle of our juriſprudence. Had he ſubmitted the queſtion to the jury the whole world would have accuſed him of not knowing his duty or having been regardleſs of it. In not ſuffering the power of the court on ſuch a point to be queſtioned he proceeded upon the authority of many illuſtrious judges who would not ſuffer an advocate *movere quieta*. It is an ancient known maxim—*Ad queſtionem legis reſpondent judices ad queſtionem facti reſpondent juratores*. Subvert this maxim and our lives and properties, inſtead of depending upon law, muſt depend upon will.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) is an enemy to this act, becauſe he has found the influence of party ſpirit pervading the bench, and he has no confidence in the impartiality or integrity of the court. If, ſir, there was any ground for this allegation it would extend to the whole ſyſtem of criminal as well as of civil law. If a judge is not to be truſted with the queſtion of libel where the puniſhment is limited, can he be relied upon in a queſtion of treaſon which reaches the life of the accuſed? Theſe ſuſpicions are unworthy & baneful. There is not a fact on record or in recollection to ſupport them. An high and honorable ſpirit inſpires your bench. a ſpirit which deſerves and muſt eventually ſecure the confidence of the nation.

On what grounds, ſir, does the gentleman reſt his charge that the courts are governed by party ſpirit: Surely not upon their conduct in any caſe which has been mentioned, for we have ſeen nothing in thoſe caſes when correctly underſtood, which even imputed error of opinion to the courts. But perhaps, ſir, the accuſation is derived from the charges of the judges delivered to the grand juries, inculcating the obſervance of order and the ſupport of government. This is the ſpirit of our party; and truly, ſir, in this reſpect I cannot deny that the judges have been actuated by a party ſpirit. But explaining the nature of the ſocial compact, and the principles of our conſtitution, they have endeavoured to ſhew that our form of government is as free and as perfect as is attainable, and deſerving of the confidence and ſupport of our citizens. They have taught the neceſſity of implicit obedience to the laws, and of due reſpect to the conſtituted authorities. They have denonnced the agitators and diſturbers of the public peace, the calumniators of the government, the authors of ſedition, inſurrection and treaſon; and have endeavoured to defeat the projects of thoſe who have ſought to demoralize the country, to ſubvert the conſtitution, and to introduce a new order of things. In doing theſe things they have betrayed the ſpirit of their party. A ſpirit no doubt obnoxious and hateful to thoſe whoſe ſchemes they have oppoſed. A ſpirit which has expoſed them to invective and detraction; but a ſpirit ſupported by a ſenſe of upright intention, and rewarded by the approbation of good men.

But, Mr. Chairman, if the charges made by the gentleman from Virginia, in relation to the bench, can be ſupported, I ſay it is a duty which he owes to his country, to come forward and to exhibit his charges before the proper tribunal. This will allow to the parties charged, an opportunity of manifeſting their innocence or will furniſh the means of bringing them to juſtice, in caſe their guilt be eſtabliſhed. It is peculiarly hard that men holding high and reſpectable ſtations, ſhould be liable to accuſation and aſperſion, without the means of defence.

I preſume, however, ſir, I ſhall be told by the gentleman, that vain would be the taſk for him to apply to this houſe to preſer an impeachment againſt the judges, or if that could be accompliſhed, to carry the impeachment before the ſenate, becauſe a majority of both houſes are governed by the ſame party ſpirit which prevails upon the bench. This developes the nature of the complaint. The judges and a majority of the two houſes are not of the gentleman's party, they differ in opinion, they differ in conduct. I have no doubt of the ſincerity of the gentleman, and that he believes himſelf right: on the other hand, we as conſcientiouſly conſider ourſelves right, and that the error is on the ſide of that gentleman; and thus it is that we regard as our virtues what he charges as crimes.

I am now, Mr. Chairman, to take notice of an objection which has often been the ſubject of diſcuſſion upon the floor of this houſe. We are told, ſir that the act in queſtion is unconſtitutional, that congreſs has no power to paſs ſuch a law. It ought to be enough to ſay on this ſubject, that all the judges of the United States have affirmed the conſtitutionality of the law. The authority of ſuch judicial deciſion I know will be little reſpected by many, as well within as beyond theſe walls. And perhaps the taſk is vain to attempt to convince by argument, thoſe whom ſuch an authority does not influence. It is not my intention to enter largely into this point, but briefly to ſtate the principal ground on which I conſider the law as bottomed. When the government of the United States was created, it was deſigned to continue, and not to periſh from any eſſential defects. *Whatever is neceſſary to maintain its exiſtence muſt be lawful.*

The preſervation of the government muſt ever be a conſideration predominant over all others. It is folly to affirm that it was not the original deſign to endow the government with the means of ſelf-preſervation, as it would be folly to affirm that it was created in order to expire. This government and all free governments, depend not in theory only, but in fact, upon the opinion of the people for their ſupport. Corrupt or alienate that opinion, and the foundation of the government is ſubverted.

To protect the public opinion from error is to defend the baſis of the government. In a deſpotic government, which is maintained by force and raiſed above the public will, a common libel is ſcarcely an offence, becauſe it is incapable of producing effect. But in a free ſtate the aggravation of the crime ariſes from its powerful operation and injurious conſequences.

The puniſhment of a libel is rendering a piece of juſtice immediately due to the people. *It is the people who are abuſed and impoſed on by falſe publications.* In fact a libel is intended fraudulently to cheat the people out of their honeſt opinions. It is deſigned to tranſfer their confidence from good to bad men, and often times to ſeduce them into acts which may be followed by the loſs of their properties and their lives. The people are the ſovereign. A libel on the government is giving falſe information to the ſovereign, of the conduct of public ſervants.

The offence is therefore directly againſt the people. The government is the government of the people; they willed it into being, and have the power of willing it out of exiſtence. Suffer them to be led into the opinion that the government is corrupt and profligate, that its power are abuſed with deſigns fatal to the general welfare and the power which gave it birth will ſoon accompliſh its ruin.

If, ſir, the vileſt and moſt atrocious falſehood may be uttered againſt the government with impunity; if no traduction, however abominable and flagitious, is liable to puniſhment, is it poſſible for the government to retain the confidence of the people? It is idle to ſay that truth will follow and counteract falſehood. The evil will be complete before the remedy arrives. For my part I am perſuaded that no free government can ſubſiſt which has not the power of puniſhing its calumniators. This power I conſider as delegated to the government by the proviſion in the 8th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution, which gives to congreſs the power of making all laws neceſſary or proper for carrying into execution all the powers veſted in the government or in any department or officer thereof. Without retaining the confidence of the people, it is impoſſible for the government to carry into execution any of its powers. Believing, therefore, that a falſe and malicious libel in its nature is calculated and deſigned to weaken the government, by depriving it of the confidence of the people; conſidering that whatever weakens, tends to diſable the government from carrying its powers into execution, and that we have a right to paſs any law neceſſary or proper for carrying thoſe powers into execution, it appears to me a clear deduction that we have a power to puniſh libels againſt the government.

It is not my intention to proceed farther upon this point. I am aware of the different topics connected with it, but conſidering that it has been on different occaſions fully diſcuſſed, and alſo decided by the judicial authority of the country, I ſhould deem it improper to detain the attention of the committe longer on the ſubject.

I ſhall now, ſir, be allowed to enquire what will be the effect of ſuffering the ſedition act to expire. It is plain, that the conſequence will be, that the offences defined in the act, become liable to the puniſhments of the common law. At common law the puniſhment depends upon the diſcretion of the court; by the act of congreſs, the puniſhment is limited as well to the fine as to the impriſonment. And it will alſo be remembered that at common law, the truth of the fact, charged as a libel, cannot be given in evidence, whereas by the act it is a good defence. It is certain that the act ameliorates and improves the common law, and muſt certainly be preferred by thoſe gentlemen who conſider the common law as the law of the United States. But, ſir, I ſhall not affect to diſguiſe the knowledge which I have that there are many gentlemen, nay a party in the country, who deny that the common law belongs to the general government. On this ſubject the committee will indulge me a ſhort time; its magnitude renders it worthy of their attention.

I know that it is the practice of ſome gentlemen to declaim with great violence againſt the admiſſion of the principle, that the common law is the law of the United States. That common law which was once our boaſt and our ſolace, in defence of which our anceſtors were ready to ſhed their beſt blood, is now reprobated and exploded. That common law which was the cradle of our rights, without which we ſhould not have known the name of liberty, nor ever taſted of its bleſſings, is now denounced as an engine of tyranny and oppreſſion.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

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WEDNESDAY, February 4.

The petition of John Hall, Marſhall for Pennſylvania was read and referred to the committee of Claims.

A petition of ſundry freeholders and inhabitants of the city of Waſhington, praying that Congreſs may aſſume the juriſdiction of Columbia, and frame a code of laws therefor, was read and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred a bill on ſaid ſubject.

Mr. R. Brown reported a bill to diſcharge Lawrence Erb from confinement—Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill to add to the diſtrict of Maſſac on the Ohio, and to diſcontinue the diſtricts of Louiſville, K. and Palmyra, Tenn.

Read twice and ordered to be engroſsed to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for the government of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

A motion was made by Mr. Gallatin to amend the firſt ſection of the bill, ſo as to extend the privilege of voting for Repreſentatives, to perſons, other than freeholders, who are poſſeſſed of property in the Diſtrict, to the value of 80 dollars.

Mr. Harper moved as an amendment to the foregoing amendment, that a citizen, not being a freeholder, in order to qualify him as an elector, muſt be a houſekeeper, and poſſeſſed of property of the value of 100 dollars, to be aſcertained by the record of the laſt aſſeſsment next preceeding the period offering his vote.

Mr. Gallatin's amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Harper's, which tho' offered as an amendment to it, was a compleat ſubſtitute for it, was adopted.

Mr. Claiborne propoſed as an amendment to this ſame ſection, to reduce the term of a ſenator continuing in office from ſix to three years.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Tazewell moved to ſtrike out the ſenate altogether on the ground, that congreſs having the reviſion of all laws that may be paſſed for the Territory, and the power of rejecting ſuch as they did not approve, would be a ſufficient check on the Repreſentatives, without a ſenate.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Macon moved as an amendment, that the ſenators ſhould be elected immediately by the people and not by electors as propoſed by the bill, This motion was alſo loſt.

A motion was made by Mr. Nicholſon, that the electors ſhould not be permitted

to chooſe themſelves as ſenators. This motion was adopted.

The committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that the ſenate had paſſed the bill for erecting a Mauſoleum for GEORGE WASHINGTON, with amendments. The amendments were committed to a committee of the whole houſe and ordered to be printed.

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THURSDAY, February 5.

Two engroſſed bills were read and paſſed, one of them entitled "An act giving a right of pre-emption, to certain perſons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his aſſociates, for lands lying between the Miami river, in the territory of the U. States north-weſt of the Ohio." And the other entitled "An act to add to the diſtrict of Maſſac on the Ohio, and to diſcontinue the diſtrict of Louiſville in Kentucky, and Palmyra in Tenneſſee," and therein to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Several petitions were read and referred.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for the government of the diſtrict of Columbia, in which ſeveral amendments were made, which the committee reported to the houſe.

A reſolution which had been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the houſe ſome days ſince, for continuing in force the law for augmenting the ſalaries of certain officers therein mentioned, was adopted by the houſe, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that the Senate had paſſed a bill for the government of the Territory of Columbia. This bill was read, committed to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

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FRIDAY, February 6.

General Lincoln, after being qualified, took his ſeat in the houſe, in the place of Mr. D. Foſter, late a delegate from Maſſachuſetts, now in the Senate of the U. States.

Mr. Harper reported a bill to extend to aliens, reſident in the United States before a certain period, the benefit of the law of 1795, on the ſubject of naturalization.

A bill was reported to continue the ſalaries now paid to certain officers of the government.

Mr. Rutledge reported a number of rules reſpecting the act of chooſing a Preſident of the United States by the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Wedneſday next, provided two or more of the higheſt candidates for that office have an equal number of electoral votes.

Theſe ſeveral items were referred to committees of the whole houſe.

Mr. Platt moved that the committee of reviſal might have leave to report a bill to augment the ſalaries of the Diſtrict Judges. Laid on the table.

Mr. Otis moved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be inſtructed to conſider the expediency of ſecuring to inventors and engravers the property of prints. Agreed to.

Motion was made to poſtpone the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for the government of the diſtrict of Columbia, until Monday. This was withdrawn to give way to a motion of Mr. Nicholas for its recommitment to the ſelect committee, together with the bill from the Senate on that ſubject. He conſidered it neceſſary to mature the proviſions of the two, ſo far as they were upon one ſubject, which could not be ſo well done by the houſe, as in a committee. It was recommitted—Ayes 45—Noes 38.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing a report of the amount of exported articles from the United States, for the year previous to the 1ſt of October, 1800.

The total value was 39,130,000 dollars.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the report of the committee of commerce, on the petition of a perſon of S. Carolina, who prayed releaſe from his bond for duties on a cargo which was loſt at ſea. Mr. Huger and Mr. J. Brown ſtrongly contended againſt the report, which was that the prayer ought not to be granted. Mr. Waln and Mr. Livingſton contended for it, on the grounds of propriety and precedence. It was concurred in.

Mr. Bird reported a bill to aſcertain the boundary of certain lands appropriated for the ſervices of the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, which was committed to the whole houſe.

The houſe went into committee on the bill and the act for the valuation of lands, &c. ſo far as relates to the ſurveyors of the revenue.

Mr. Champlin moved to inſert a clauſe for repealing the law, with a proviſo that the aſſeſſments ſhould be completed in thoſe ſtates (South-Carolina, North-Carolina and Georgia) from which returns had not yet been made. On this motion a debate enſued. It was not carried.

Motion was then made for the committee to riſe, which was carried, and it obtained leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

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NEW-YORK, February 3.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability now in Albany, to the editors of this Gazette, dated Jan. 29.*

"Laſt night, Mr Van Renſſelaer gave for anſwer to a committee appointed by a large and powerful meeting to wait on him, that he felt himſelf obliged to ſacrifice his private inclinations to the wiſhes of his friends, and that he conſented to be a candidate at the next election for governor of this ſtate."

Arrived—Brigs, Tyger, Manton, (of St. Thomas) St. Thomas; Anna-Maria, Jones, Curracoa.

Cleared—ſhip Grion, Chew, for Baltimore.

Capt. M. Jan. 19, in lat. 33, 37, long. 70, 30, ſpoke the ſch'r. Laura, 4 days from Waſhington to Cape Francois. On Saturday night laſt, ſpoke a large ſhip bound to this port.

The brig Minerva, from this to Havanna, having been cleared at New-Providence has arrived at Havanna. The brig Amiable Matilda was to ſail from Havanna for this port on the firſt of Feb.

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WILMINGTON, (Del.) February 4.

Arrived here on Sunday laſt, from Havanna, ſloop Charlotte, Peter Jeffery, maſter, which place ſhe left the 15th of January. Left there the U. St. ſhip Delaware, the brig Ruth and Mary, of Philadelphia, and the brig Gayoſo. On the 15th ſpoke a brig bound to New-York, in lat. 37, who left St. Thomas with a convoy. The Thunderer, Engliſh 74, was lying off the Havanna when capt. J. left there.

Flour, 14 dollars.
Pork, 18 do.
Beef, 11 do.

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# *Alexandria Advertiſer.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

—

The United States ſhip Maryland, capt. Rogers, now lying at Baltimore, has, we underſtand been ordered to be held in readineſs for the purpoſe of carrying the ratified Treaty to France—we could not learn who was appointed to be the bearer, but hear Mr. Jefferſon was conſulted on the occaſion. The Maryland will ſail in about eight days.

—

*Extract of a letter from one of the moſt reſpectable mercantile houſes in Liſbon, to his correſpondent in Providence, dated November 14, 1800.*

"It has been notified to the merchants, that the wheat in the ſtores will not reach further than February; at the ſame time, that England is ſending here 10,000 troops part of which are already arrived, and it is well known that they cannot ſpare any thing for their ſupport. Under theſe circumſtances we can ſafely recommend ſhipments of either wheat, flour or Indian corn.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, 3 dollars | | |
| Corn, 1¾ | } | per buſhel. |
| Beans, 4 | | |
| Flour, 17 | | |
| Pork, 18 | } | per barrel. |
| Beef, 12 | | |
| Butter, 1-3 | } | per pound. |
| Bees-Wax, 1-3 | | |
| Fiſh, 6 | } | per quintal. |
| Rice, 8½ | | |

Pipe-ſtaves, 120 per long thouſand."

—

Chief Juſtice Marſhall has taken his ſeat in the Supreme Court of the United States now ſitting. Judges Cuſhing, Chaſe and Waſhington, attend at this ſeſſion. Judge Patterſon was prevented from attending by indiſpoſition.

—

*The following gentlemen have been admitted as Counſellors in the Supreme Court of the United States.*

James Bayard, Eſq. of the ſtate of Delaware.

Arthur Shaaf, Eſq. } Of the ſtate of
Philip B. Key, Eſq. } Maryland.
John T. Maſon, Eſq. }

Robert W. Peacock, Eſq. } Of the city of
A. Woodward, Eſq. } Waſhington.

Edward Livingſton, Eſq. of the ſtate of New-York.

—

The committee of the ſenate to whom was referred the bill for the government of the diſtrict of Columbia have made a report, according to which the ſecond ſection is to be ſtruck out and a number of new ſections inſerted. The firſt of theſe ſections provides that the diſtrict be divided into two counties and that the river be conſidered as in both counties.

2. That there be a circuit court, which ſhall conſiſt of one chief judge and two aſſiſtant judges, who ſhall have power to appoint a clerk of the court in each of the counties.

3. This court ſhall hold four ſeſſions annually in each county.

4. This ſection defines how far the cognizance of the court ſhall extend.

5. There ſhall be a Marſhal of the diſtrict who ſhall have the ſame powers and perform the ſame duties as the marſhals of the United States.

6. There ſhall be appointed an attorney of the United States for ſaid diſtrict.

7. The chief judge ſhall receive a ſalary of dollars, and the aſſiſtant judges dollars, from the treaſury of the United States.

8. Such number of juſtices of peace ſhall be appointed as the Preſident of the United States ſhall think expedient.

9. On this ſide the river there ſhall be a judge of the Orphan's court and in the county of Alexandria the circuit court, ſhall have the powers of the county court, general court and chancery in all teſtamentary caſes.

Mr. Gregg moved the following reſolution in the houſe of repreſentatives on Monday laſt and it was agreed to.

*Reſolved*, That the ſecretaries of war and of the treaſury be directed to communicate to this houſe ſuch information as may be in their power in relation to the deſtruction of the official books and papers in their reſpective departments, by firſt; deſignating particularly what deſcription of books and papers were loſt, and what the probable effect of ſuch loſs will be in adjuſtment of the unſettled accounts of the United States.

—

In the new ordinance of Ruſia reſpecting inſurance in caſe of fire, there is an article which deſerves notice: there ſhall be a new valuation of the buildings every third year, and wooden buildings ſhall leſſen annually three per cent upon the valuation.

—

In the courſe of debate on a certain religious ſubject ſometime ſince, in the legiſlature of Vermont, a member, well known for his good ſenſe and pleaſant humour, propoſed to the honourable court the following queſtion in the rule of three.—"If an infant of one month old muſt ſuffer eternal puniſhment, how long a puniſhment muſt a hardened old ſinner of 75 years of age ſuffer?" The ligiſlature of Vermont being youg in mathematics, could not ſolve the problem.

—

ALEXANDRIA
*PRICE CURRENT.*

| | | | | Dolls | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine flour, per barrel | | | | 11 | |
| Fine | do. | | | 10 | 50 |
| Rye | do. | 5 | to | 5 | 50 |
| Corn, per barrel, | | | | 3 | 75 |
| Tobacco, per cwt. | | 3 50 | to | 4 | |
| Pork, per cwt. | | 5 0 | to | 5 | 50 |
| Beef, per do. | | 5 50 | to | 6 | |
| Whiſkey, per gal. | | 50 | to | | 54 |


## To be Rented,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately—*

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

*A number of valuable lots* in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1ſt Month 7th. 20

## *Property for Sale.*

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Esme Snock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,
*Cameron-street, Alexandria.*

February 2. mw&ftf

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## *Just Received*

*A Consignment of the following articles.*

Cotton in bales,
Russia Canvass,
Brown Rolls,
Hessians,
Oude Cassahs,
China Custers,
Baftas,
English and India Lutestrings,
Black Florentines,
Sprig'd and plain jaconet Muslins,
Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

*Which, together with several articles on hand, viz.*

Loaf, lump & brown Sugar,
Young Hyson, Souchong, and Hyson-skin } *TEAS*,
Allum Salt,
Liverpool do. in bulk and sacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Flanders Sheeting,
Cloths,
Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be sold low for Cash, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

*Hewes & Miller.*

February 2. eo

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The Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an Election will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 16th instant, at 3 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the Company for the ensuing year, agreeable to the act of incorporation.

They will also please to observe that the library is removed to a convenient room in the central part of King-street, at the rear of Mr. William Gird, watchmaker, and nearly opposite Mr. Lawrence Hooff's.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.
*Librarian.*

King-street, Feb. 2. 2wmw&f

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## Ricketts, Newton & Co.

*Have just received and for Sale, at the corner store, opposite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholesale and retail, for Cash and Produce:*

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Russels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerseymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.
Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Persians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

*They have also,*

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaister of Paris.

They give Cash for
*Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requested to take them away.

January 31. d

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## *For Rent.*

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof

Bake and Dwelling House,

on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.

JAMES DICKINSON.

*Norfolk, Jan.* 8. d12†(30)

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## *LAST NOTICE.*

Whereas a Commission of bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the commissioners named in the said commission, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31st day of January last, when and where he underwent his second examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the said tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this present month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforesaid are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—and to choose assignees.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
*Secretary to the Commission.*

February 3. d

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FOR SALE,
## *LOT of GROUND*

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18†

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## *Valuable Property for Sale.*

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

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THE SUBSCRIBER

*Respectfully informs the public*, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'Neil and Ward, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorised to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15. (16) 3weo

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*For Philadelphia.*

The SLOOP
HARMONY,
*John Ellwood, Master,*
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or

*J. & T. Vowell.*

February 5. 3tdeo

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FOR SALE,
*TURK's ISLAND SALT,*
Now landing from the schooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman.

*Cash will be given for a few*
Alexandria Bank Shares.

Apply to
WILLIAM I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf. Feb. 5. d

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*Just Received,*
And for sale low for Cash.
*50 barrels of tar, and*
*A few hundred bushels James River Coal.*

Also on hand,
15,000 *eighteen inch shingles,*
6,000 *three feet do.*

*HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.*

*February* 4. d

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*Agreeable to a Deed of Trust, from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,*

The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

*Falmouth, Virginia, Jan.* 20, 1800. } d21(31)†

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*Liverpool Salt for Sale.*

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,
in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of
Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

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## *NOTICE.*

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

*By order of the president and directors,*
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5. eow4

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Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

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PRINTED BY
*S. SNOWDEN & Co.*
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.